

had made to the beverage amendment. The first was the objection to placing the cost of inspection on the packers; the second requiring dates on labels; third, the sanitary requirement which leaves discretion to common carriers to reject shipments from which they came as unsanitary; fourth, the use of adjectives describing meat unfit for food; fifth, the restriction on preservatives, in such form that any inspector might put his own interpretation on what was intended; and sixth, the requirement that the contents of canned product shall be set forth on the labels.

Representative Henry, of Connecticut, complimented Mr. Wilson for the showing he had made, saying:

"I don't think the Chicago packers make any mistake in the selection of the representative they made to pleasantly present a somewhat dubious case."

#### Packers Made Overtures.

Mr. Neill was then put on the stand. Mr. Scott (Kansas) wanted to know the training Mr. Neill had previously had to prepare him to make the inquiry.

"I simply claim to be a man of average intelligence," he replied. "He said he had worked in a Chicago packing house for six months in a university settlement. 'You are a specialist along economic lines.'"

Mr. Neill then related a parting interview with Dr. Dyson, consulting veterinarian, in Chicago, representing the packers. Dr. Dyson, he said, suggested that Neill and Reynolds go to Washington, make no report, but inform the packers of the conditions found, and make suggestions for remedial, then to wait thirty days, and come back and see if conditions had not been bettered. This, he indicated, was to prevent injury to the trade.

Mr. Neill said that he replied that he was not authorized to make any trade or deal; that he did not know what the President's plan was, but believed it was to secure adequate legislation.

Dr. Dyson, he said, in a letter, stated he was authorized to speak for the larger Chicago packers. In this letter he emphasized the damage that would result to the farmers of the country by discrediting the sanitary conditions of the packers. The letter gave assurance that the reforms were being made, and that the whole chapter might be complete and for the further reason that Mr. Wilson had made repeated statements that the packers would welcome legislation.

#### Contradicts Wilson.

Mr. Neill denied the statement of Mr. Wilson that the floors were scrubbed daily. The dirt of some of the rooms was caked on the floor and had not been washed for weeks. Again Mr. Neill asked:

"You take direct issue with Mr. Wilson on the fact that these rooms were not cleaned?"

"Yes, sir, I do. There were floors there that were black. There was no ventilation. Those rooms were not 'cleaned.'"

"How about the cooling rooms?" asked Mr. Lorimer.

Mr. Neill said he remembered in particular one cooling room was dirty, and he remembered walls, particularly in the east room, that were sticky with dirt and a pillar that you could scrape dirt from with your knife. There were rooms with rafters from ceilings which had not been whitewashed in months.

In the housing room Mr. Neill said he had seen dirt. In this connection he told the committee that Mr. Wilson said yesterday. One instance he remembered specially in the Nelson-Morris house.

He saw one of the men who had just finished his boxing walk over the dirty floors to a pile of meat on the floor, climb on to the pile with his knees and hands, pick up a piece and throw it fifteen feet on the floor to his bench, and as the dinner signal sounded at that time, he saw men climb up on their tables, get their lunches and sit down to eat. This, he said, was directly under the eye of the superintendents.

Mr. Neill said the papers heralded their arrival in Chicago, and their presence in the packing houses was known.

#### Floors Very Dirty.

Chairman Wadsworth took up the statement in the report. "We saw meat shoveled from dirty floors into rotten boxes and pushed from room to room."

Did you know they were rotten?"

"We felt them and smelled them. There are floors there," he continued, "which all the seas could not wash the dirt from."

Mr. Neill denied that "unventilated rooms" applied to the cold storage rooms, as indicated yesterday by Mr. Wilson.

When questioned by Representative Scott as to what he meant by "the odor of decayed meats" in his report, in view of the statement of Mr. Wilson that from a business proposition decayed meats could not be left around.

"It was certainly an odor of decayed meat," persisted Mr. Neill. "It may have been from the rotten, meat-soaked wood."

This sentence in the report was read and questions were asked: "In a word, we saw meat shoveled from filthy wooden floors, piled on tables rarely washed, from room to room in rotten box cars, in all of which processes it was in the way of gathering dirt, splinters, floor filth and the excretion of tuberculosis and other diseased workers."

"How do you know it was tuberculosis excretion?" asked Chairman Wadsworth.

"I thought so," answered Mr. Neill. Then amplifying, he said he saw men there whom he believed were tubercular. The slipping of a hog into a privy was made the subject of conversation between the witness and Representative Henry (Colorado). Mr. Neill said he saw the hog fall and identified the picture of the

privy. It was a very filthy one. The hog was put up on the rack, and he believed the hog was never cleaned.

At this point Mr. Wilson was allowed to state that there were men scraping and cleaning these hogs, and that none were allowed in the cooling room that were not perfectly clean.

"This was not a case for scraping; it was one for cleaning with an antiseptic fluid," replied Mr. Neill.

No Positive Knowledge.

Chairman Wadsworth persisted that this hog-case contained the essence of the whole report. The statement was positively made in the report, that the hog was not cleaned, he said, when, as a matter of fact, Mr. Neill had admitted he had not followed the hog to ascertain absolutely the fact he had stated.

Going back to the statement regarding the tuberculosis spittle on the floor, Mr. Wadsworth said:

"You say other diseased persons; what other disease?"

"I am not willing to state."

"Well, doctor," said Mr. Lorimer, "you have made these statements to the world in a report which the President has sent to us and which has done incalculable injury to this industry, and we want to know the facts."

"I have made this report and am willing to stand on it," replied Mr. Neill. "There were smells of medicine on these men that you get in dispensaries for certain diseases."

Mr. Neill was asked to make a statement. It was six weeks ago that he was there. He saw hundreds of things that did not go into his report. As to the rubbish that went into the meat, he did not specify "rubbish, a nail, rubbish, a piece of rope." "I saw rubbish go into the meat, and said so."

Mr. Neill said he had made observations and also had interviewed physicians, who had told him the work tended to produce that disease.

As to the tendency of the work in the packing houses to lower the morals, Mr. Neill said he believed this was the case. He cited the following:

Strikingly Different.

When Mr. Lorimer asked the witness if he had any complaint to make as to his treatment as a witness, he replied that the treatment of the witness on yesterday, and the treatment of himself today by these members was strikingly different, especially when the testimony of Mr. Wilson tended to raise a direct charge of venality between himself and Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Wilson.

"That's just what I think, too," answered Representative Lamb (Virginia) warmly.

At this point Mr. Henry (Connecticut) declared that his report came directly from the President. The President was responsible for it and stood sponsor for it. In view of that, it was, he believed, highly discourteous to question it.

Mr. Neill commended the government inspection, but would not commit himself on the State inspection.

Every suggestion made to correct the "absolutely brutal indifference" with which the employees, and especially the young girls, were treated was met by the statement: "Oh, they don't mind that."

The committee adjourned until tomorrow.



## The Sale of Boys' Summer Suits at Berry's Goes Merrily On.

You know the high standard of Berry Clothing; its good-appearing and service-giving qualities. This is the only kind we sell, broken prices or not.

Here's the big Break in Prices for To-Day and Saturday.

Lot of FANCY SAILOR BLOUSE AND ETON SUITS, in mixed colors, Blue, Serge, &c., worth \$5.00 and \$6.00, at only

**\$2.85**

Sizes 2 1/2 to 8 years.

Small lot of DOUBLE-BREADED CASSIMERE SUITS, worth \$4.00 and \$5.00, at only

**\$2.85**

Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Lot of DOUBLE-BREADED BLUE SERGE AND MIXED CASSIMERE SUITS, worth \$7.50 and \$8.00, only

**\$4.75**

Lot of SAILOR AND ETON BLOUSE SUITS, all colors, worth \$5.50 and \$7.00, at only

**\$3.50**

Another lot of DOUBLE-BREADED TWO-PIECE SUITS, in fancy Cassimere and Serge, worth \$5.00 and \$6.00, at only

**\$3.50**

Sizes 8 to 17 years.

Attractive lot of MOTHER'S FRIEND, BLAU, WAIST'S, LAUNDERED, ETON COLLARS, WHITE AND COLORS, SIZES 3 TO 8 YEARS, WORTH \$1.00, AT ONLY

**45c**

**O. H. Berry & Co.**

of a protest, not that I believe such inspection is not necessary, but because I believe it should be made by the local authorities."

#### HITS AT PRESIDENT.

Head of National Live Stock Association Publishes Letter.

(By Associated Press.)

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 7.—The Herald today publishes a letter from Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Live Stock Association, which says in part:

"The President has seen it to ignore urgent requests from official representatives of the live stock industry requiring him to withhold any radical message or reports to Congress bearing on abuses of the packing industry for the reason that such message if heralded over the world, would work an irreparable loss, both at home and abroad, to the producers of live stock."

"It must be presumed that the President of the United States is too big and broad a man to feel chagrined because of the fact that Commissioner Garfield's report exonerated the packers from certain imputed delinquencies, and it cannot be thought that he harbors revenge because Judge Williams' opinion was a measure of defeat for the government."

Now can it be presumed that because he has never been elected President, the President, anxious to make a record or win out, chose the present method of doing so."

Mr. Hagenbarth urges that all existing abuses could be corrected under the laws now in force, and declares that the Nelson-Reynolds report conceals the particular occurrences and not general conditions. He says the stock growers have suffered for three years because of the lack of agitation and concludes:

"To sum up the entire subject in a few words, the President, over the heads of the packers, has hit a hard blow at the live stock industry."

CALL ON PRESIDENT.

President Immigration Laws Are Sufficient, Delegation Declares.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—A committee of the Michigan Council of the Irish Federation; Henry L. Schuerman, and Mark J. Katz, of the German-American Federation; Joseph A. Joseph, of the Irish-American Federation; and Celestine Piva, of the Italian Societies, all of New York city, and P. P. Hunter, of Jasper, Ala., and C. J. Connelley, of the Southern States Immigration Commission, called on the President today to present to him a set of resolutions adopted at the 4th annual meeting of the Cooper Union, New York, on the 4th inst.

The resolutions urged that no further restrictive laws be enacted by Congress, but that the present laws be enforced. The committee also urged that the President should consider the subject.

United States Unable to Take Hand in Panama Elections.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Vice-President Roosevelt, of Panama, and the other three representatives of the United States to the Panama Convention, called on Secretary of State Taft today for the purpose of getting the United States to prevent election frauds in Panama, returned to New York today.

Secretaries Root and Taft assured them that it did not seem possible for this country to send agents to Panama to act as witnesses in the approaching elections, and a request was made that the delegates show on what grounds the United States could justify such action. Another proposition has been submitted by the delegation, and is under consideration by the Secretary of State.

The Panamanians admit that there are international barriers to the course they suggested to the United States.

Washington Affairs.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Rural carriers appointed for Virginia routes: Dispatches, Route 4—Joseph, Head carrier; Henry Burton, substitute; Edgar, Route 1—Vernon R. Brick, carrier; J. L. Jolly, substitute; H. G. H. Route 2—Joe P. Jennings, carrier; no substitute; Hickory, Route 2—Charles Jennings, carrier; no substitute; Warfield, Route 3—George L. Danvers, carrier; William A. House, substitute.

Virginia postmasters appointed: Brunswick, Nelson county—Joseph P. Dwyer, vice R. H. Bunker, resigned; E. Dwyer, vice James Davis, deceased.

## RATE BILL BACK TO CONFERENCE

Senate, Insisting on Provisions, Returns Measure to the Committee.

FORAKER SERVES NOTICE

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 7.—After a day devoted almost exclusively to the discussion of the conference report on the railroad rate bill, the Senate decided at six o'clock this afternoon to send that measure back to conference. The debate on the bill covered the various questions of free passes, the salaries of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners and the penal provisions of the bill. There were differences of opinion on all these points, but the dominant thought was favorable to sustaining all the Senate provisions.

Senator Foraker gave notice that he would move to take up the conference report on the rate bill as soon as the report on the rate bill should be disposed of, but afterwards said he would probably not make an effort in that direction until next Tuesday, when it is believed Senator Beveridge, who is in charge of the report, can be present.

The bill providing for the control of the waters of Niagara River was passed.

Session of House.

An attack upon a spirited defense of the President reported elsewhere, were the features of a busy day in the House of Representatives.

The naval appropriation bill was sent to conference, the conference on the part of the House being Mr. Foss (Illinois), Mr. Loudenlager (New Jersey), and Meyer (Louisiana).

A bill was passed extending the provisions of the act of March 3, 1901, to officers of the navy and the marine corps as advanced at any time under the provisions of Sections 1505 and 1505, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

After completing twenty-five pages of the sundry civil bill, the House adjourned.

Threat of Williams.

The leader of the minority, Mr. John Sharp Williams (Mississippi), told the House today that the authority had not been obtained during the past few weeks, but had only resorted to the constitutional privilege under the rules to call for the years and days, to refuse unanimous consent and to have a quorum present.

But sharp Williams' next question was the question, then we will resume the policy of demanding that every constitutional requirement should be complied with before any legislation should be carried on before this body.

This charge Mr. Williams was loudly applauded by the Democrats.

CHEAP CLERK GOT \$75,000 IN CASH

(Continued From First Page.)

Pennsylvania Railroad; that was in 1889," said Mr. McCrea.

"Simultaneously the community of interest was adopted, was it not?"

Mr. McCrea said he was not certain as to that. He then entered into a lengthy explanation of the rebate system, and declared that the directors of other roads were pleased with the idea of abolishing it when the subject was brought to their attention. He said he thought it questionable if rebating would have been voluntarily stopped by the railroads.

After replying to numerous questions, Mr. McCrea admitted finally that the rebating stopped when the community of interest plan started. He asserted that the rebates were never so fairly treated as now. He has stable rates and is placed in a fair position with his competitors.

Mr. McCrea also told the commission going to the States appointed by the directors of the Pennsylvania, following the revelations of the commission, because he did not want to be in the position of investigating the lines under his jurisdiction. He declared himself opposed to officials or employees holding any personal interests which might clash with their official duties.

Connections of Roads.

Mr. McCrea gave the commission some information which Mr. Glasgow had

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia and North Carolina Continued warm and generally fair Friday and Saturday; light to fresh south to southwest winds.

Conditions Yesterday.

Richmond's weather was partly cloudy and hot. Range of the thermometer:

9 A. M. 83 6 P. M. 82  
12 M. 82 9 P. M. 81  
5 P. M. 83 12 midnight 77  
(Average 80.5)

Highest temperature yesterday 83  
Lowest temperature yesterday 77  
Mean temperature yesterday 80  
Normal temperature for June 82  
Departure from normal temperature 2

Thermometer This Day Last Year

9 A. M. 68 6 P. M. 67  
12 M. 67 9 P. M. 65  
5 P. M. 61 12 midnight 53

Conditions in Important Cities.

(At 5 P. M., Eastern Time.)

Place. Weather. Temp. Wind.

Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy

Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy

Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy

Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy

Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy

Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy

Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy

Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy

Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy  
Albany, N. Y. 81 Partly cloudy

made several previous efforts to secure. Mr. Glasgow stated that in addition to being a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, he is also a member of the executive board of the latter company.

Mr. Glasgow asked him if he could name the other members of the executive board. He said the board comprised Captain John P. Green, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Samuel R. Lea, third vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; J. P. Thayer, fourth vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; President Oscar G. Murray, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; and George F. Randolph, first vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio.

None of the previous efforts who had been asked as to the personnel of the executive board was able to give the information that Mr. McCrea testified that he owned some stock in the Westmoreland Coal Company, which he had inherited from his father. He also had a small interest in the Allegheny Coal Company, acquired in the same manner.

"Mr. Cassatt was also interested in that company, was he not?" queried Mr. Glasgow.

"He had a small holding."

"Does he still hold the stock?"

"He sold it out last year."

"The witness did not know how Mr. Cassatt acquired his stock."

"He inherited it from his father."

"To the people who owned the surrounding coal territory, among them Robert J. Cassatt, Colonel Hunt and Mr. Saxman."

New Sensation.

There were other interesting developments during today's hearing, which was protracted until 6 o'clock to-night.

Joseph K. Alton, who has been chief clerk in the superintendent's office of the Monongahela division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, revealed almost as startling evidence that given by Joseph P. Thayer, before the commission yesterday. On a salary, which he said varied from \$30 to \$150 per month, Alton had purchased stock in different coal companies amounting to nearly \$75,000. He admitted having received \$50 a month for several months from a company store.

E. P. Potter, president of the Donohoe Coal and Coke Company, whose operations are located in Westmoreland county, charged that the Pennsylvania Railroad had discriminated grossly in the distribution of cars to its company. One car a day was his allotment of seven months, he declared.

Francis L. Gowen, counsel for the railroad, questioned the witness, and Mr. Potter said the railroad would not permit the company to put on less than five hundred individual cars. The cost for these would be \$600, and the company could not afford it. The company has a complete before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Potter referred to this, and said to Attorney Gowen:

"We have no suit against you for damages. We don't want any of your money. We want to have a fair treatment, no matter how we get it."

Shot at Detective.

Mr. Glasgow asked the witness if his company was able to learn the rating of the neighboring mines.

"We sent a detective to the Loyal-Hannah mine," the witness said, "to see how many cars were sent there. They shot at him, and he was afraid to go back."

E. P. Williams, purchasing agent for the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, testified that he had been instructed by John H. Converse, president and one of the senior members of the firm, to make a contract for coal with the Key-Stone Coal and Coke Company. The witness said he inferred that the order was given because the Pennsylvania Railroad had large contracts for engines with the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

George D. Dixon, freight traffic manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, testified that he had been instructed by the Berwind White Company and the Keystone Coal and Coke Company.

Driven Out of Business.

The last witness of the day was W. W. Patterson, a hard coal operator, who charged that he was driven out of the coal business in Meriden, W. Va., because of discrimination on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the distribution of cars.

He declared that the operations of the Philadelphia Coal Company, of which he was president, had a capacity equal to that of the Southern Railway and Transportation Company and the Century Company combined, but that while both of these companies were plentifully supplied with cars, his company had never been able to fill any one contract. The plant was worth more than \$100,000, he said, but was sold for \$450,000.

ENDORSE BRYAN FOR PRESIDENT

Democracy of Indiana Hails Nebraska as 'Unfaltering Patriot and Superb Leader.'

RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTED

Denounces Republican Administration and Declares Time for Change Has Come.

(By Associated Press.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 7.—Democrats of Indiana, in convention to-day, adopted a platform strongly endorsing William Jennings Bryan for the Presidency, and selected a State ticket for all offices except Governor, and reporter of the Supreme Court. The following were nominated:

Secretary of State—James F. Fox, Columbus.

Auditor—Marion Bailey, Liseton.

Treasurer—John Eisenberger, North Manchester.

Attorney-General—Walter J. Lotz, Muncie.

Benjamin F. Shively, of South Bend, former congressman from the Thirteenth Indiana District, was permanent chairman of the convention.

W. J. Bryan, he said: "That which is today eulogized and approved as broad statesmanship and enlightened patriotism in Theodore Roosevelt was only a few years ago denounced as reactionary, and even unpatriotic. The aftermath of Bryanism is almost equal to the foresight of the other."